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Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Washington, DC 20515-6015

June 24, 2004

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TELEPHONE:
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Dear Colleague:

I thought you would be interested in receiving the attached report in **advance of the Bush Administration's July 1st release** of fiscal year 2004 Title 1 grants to school districts for the upcoming school year.

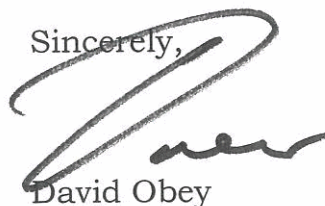
The report entitled, *Creating A Fantasy: The Bush Administration's Failure to Fully Fund Title 1*, attempts to put into context the Administration's record on Title 1 funding.

Significant findings in the report are that:

- ✓ Half of all eligible school districts will receive *smaller* Title 1 grants this year;
- ✓ Adoption of President Bush's requests since he came into office would have cut recent Title 1 increases nearly in half;
- ✓ President Bush's fiscal year 2005 budget underfunds Title 1 by \$7.2 billion;
- ✓ President Bush's fiscal year 2005 budget eliminates \$300 million from school reform efforts; and
- ✓ The Bush Administration plans to cut \$1.5 billion from education, including \$400 million from Title 1, in fiscal year 2006.

I hope that you will find the report useful.

Sincerely,



David Obey

CREATING A FANTASY: THE BUSH ADMINISTRATION'S FAILURE TO FULLY FUND TITLE 1

“When we say all children can achieve and then not give them the additional resources ... we are creating a fantasy.”

Susan Neumann, former Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education, U.S. Department of Education

A Report Prepared by the Democratic Staff of
The House Appropriations Committee
June 24, 2004
Available at: www.house.gov/appropriations_democrats

SUMMARY

On July 1st, the Department of Education will release Title 1 grants for the nation's school districts for the coming school year. Title 1 grants provide supplemental resources for intensive instruction disadvantaged children in 47,600 schools in over 13,000 school districts.ⁱ

While the Bush Administration will likely trumpet the release of these funds, which form the backbone of efforts to ensure that "no child is left behind," the Administration will likely not mention that:

- ✓ Half of all eligible school districts will receive *smaller* Title 1 grants this year;
- ✓ Adoption of President Bush's requests since he came into office would have cut recent Title 1 increases nearly in half;
- ✓ President Bush's fiscal year 2005 budget underfunds Title 1 by \$7.2 billion;
- ✓ President Bush's fiscal year 2005 budget eliminates \$300 million from school reform efforts;
- ✓ The Bush Administration plans to cut \$1.5 billion from education, including \$400 million from Title 1, in fiscal year 2006.

Fully funding Title 1 is the centerpiece of federal education reform efforts. In the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), Title 1 funding authorizations were increased from \$13.5 billion in fiscal year 2002 to \$20.5 billion in fiscal year 2005 and \$25 billion in fiscal year 2007 in recognition that Title 1 – the federal government's largest public education program – is the key driver of NCLB accountability reforms.ⁱⁱ

Central to these reforms is the NCLB mandate that 100 percent of the nation's students must become proficient in reading and math over a 12-year period – a mandate that will not be met unless the academic skills of low-income, low-performing children are significantly improved.

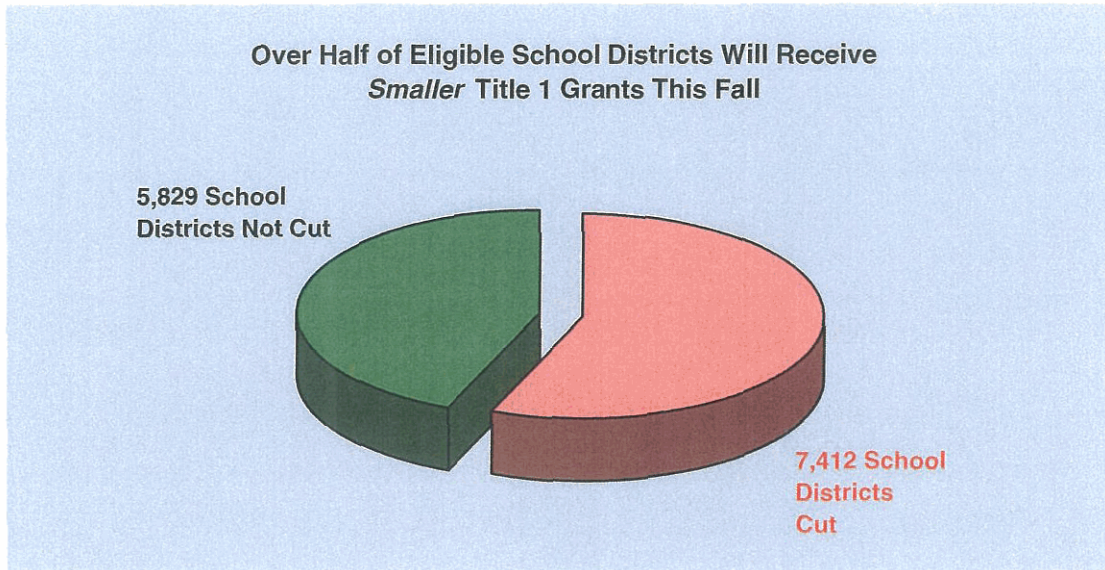
For these reason, it is appropriate to review the Bush Administration's record on funding Title 1 grants for the education of low-income children and to examine the reality behind the Bush Administration's rhetoric.

OVER HALF OF ELIGIBLE SCHOOL DISTRICTS WILL RECEIVE SMALLER TITLE 1 GRANTS

At a time when more is expected of them under NCLB, 7,412 school districts (over half of those eligible) will receive *smaller* Title 1 grants this fall than they received last year to support academic interventions for low-income, low-performing children.ⁱⁱⁱ

The percentage of eligible school districts cut ranges from 100 percent in Massachusetts to 18 percent in Tennessee. (See Table 1 for the number of school districts that lose Title 1 dollars in each state.)^{iv} In ten states, more than 70 percent of all eligible school districts are cut:

- ✓ Kansas
- ✓ Maine
- ✓ Massachusetts
- ✓ Michigan
- ✓ Minnesota
- ✓ Missouri
- ✓ New Jersey
- ✓ New York
- ✓ Ohio
- ✓ Pennsylvania



While allocations this year result in part from new estimates of the number of low-income students and where they live, many school districts with substantial numbers of poor and minority students will get significantly fewer Title 1 dollars for the 2004 school year. (See Table 2 for the 100 school districts with the largest Title 1 cuts.) For example:

- ✓ Boston, Massachusetts will lose \$2.2 million.
- ✓ Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania will lose \$1.4 million.
- ✓ St. Louis, Missouri will lose \$786,000.
- ✓ San Francisco, California will lose \$1.9 million.

These districts would have been spared the brunt of these cuts if the Title 1 program had been fully funded at the \$18.5 billion NCLB authorization level for fiscal year 2004.

BUSH BUDGETS WOULD HAVE CUT TITLE 1 GROWTH NEARLY IN HALF

The Bush Administration frequently references the growth in Title 1 appropriations since the President took office, suggesting that Title 1 appropriation increases are evidence that NCLB is adequately funded as well as implying that the Bush Administration is solely responsible for the Title 1 increases. While it is true that Title 1 funding has grown from \$8.8 billion in fiscal year 2001 to \$12.3 billion in fiscal year

2004 – an increase of \$3.6 billion or 41 percent - it is also true that President Bush proposed only \$2.0 billion of the total \$3.6 billion increase.

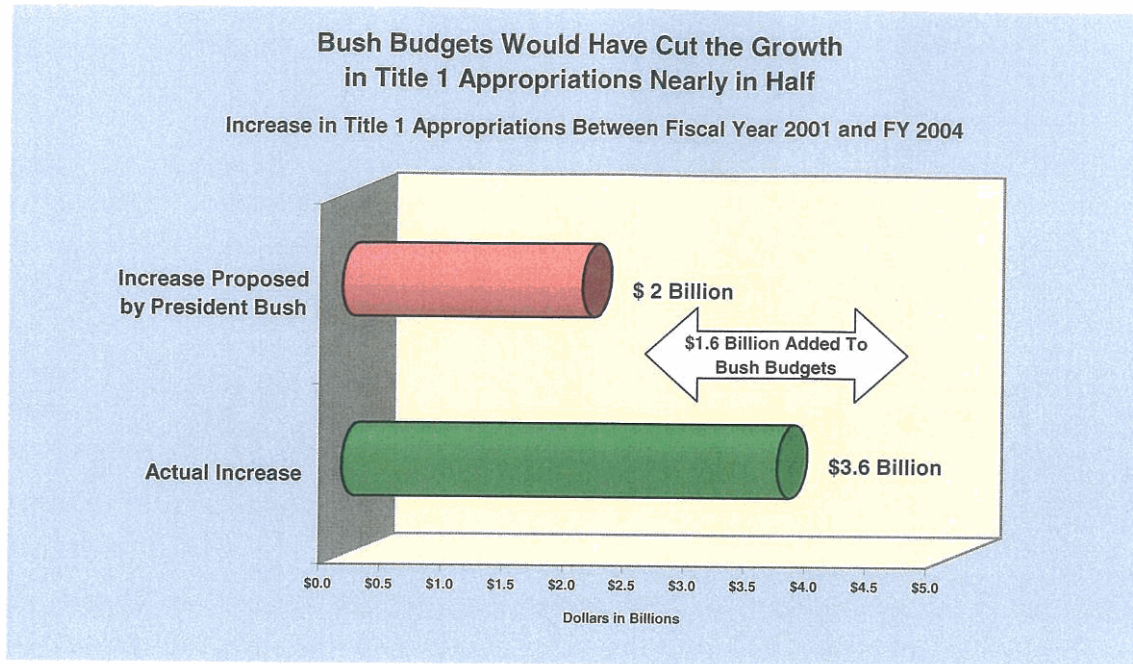
Bush Increase Versus Actual Increase for Title 1 Grants

Program Level, Dollars in Millions

	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004	Total
Bush Budget Request	\$9,061	\$11,350	\$12,350	\$32,761
Actual Appropriation	\$10,350	\$11,689	\$12,342	\$34,381
Requested Increase Over Prior Year	\$298	\$1,000	\$661	\$1,959
Actual Increase Over Prior Year	\$1,587	\$1,339	\$654	\$3,580
<i>Requested vs. Actual Increase</i>	<i>-\$1,289</i>	<i>-\$339</i>	<i>\$8</i>	<i>-\$1,620</i>

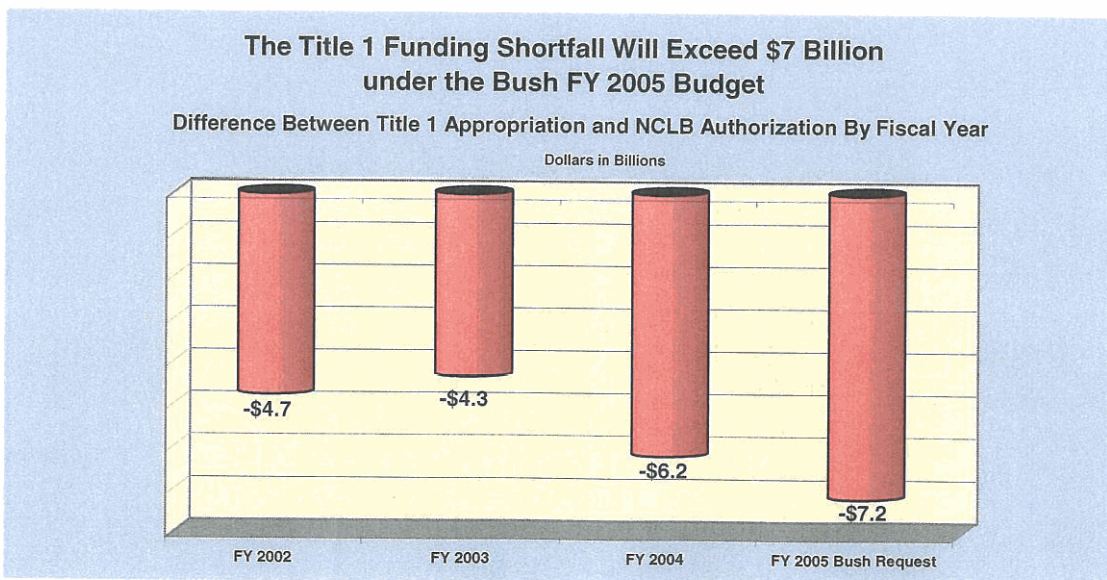
- ✓ In his first education budget submission for fiscal year 2002, President Bush proposed to increase Title 1 by \$298 million (3.4 percent) from \$8.8 billion to \$9.1 billion.^v However, the final appropriation was \$10.4 billion as a result of a Democrat-led effort to add \$1.3 billion to the President's Title 1 request, and an 18.1 percent increase over the previous year.
- ✓ In his second education budget submission for fiscal year 2003, President Bush proposed to increase Title 1 by \$1.0 billion (10 percent) from \$10.4 billion to \$11.4 billion. However, the final Title 1 appropriation was \$11.7 billion - \$339 million more than the Bush request, and a 12.9 percent increase over the previous year.
- ✓ In his third education budget submission for fiscal year 2004, President Bush proposed to increase Title 1 by \$661 million or 5.7 percent over the previous year – the smallest increase for Title 1 in four years. The final appropriation provided \$12.3 billion after the 0.59 percent government-wide across-the-board cuts, essentially ratifying the Bush request.

In summary, schools would have received \$1.6 billion *less* for the education of disadvantaged children if Congress had adopted the Bush education budgets in fiscal years 2002, 2003 and 2004. In other words, the growth in Title 1 appropriations during this period for which the Administration seeks to claim credit would have been cut nearly in half.



BUSH UNDERFUNDS TITLE 1 BY \$7.2 BILLION UNDER THE FY 2005 BUDGET

A critical factor in President Bush's ability to secure passage of NCLB in the House of Representatives was an understanding that Title 1 schools would have the resources necessary to meet the challenges of the new law.^{vi} Yet, since the start of the Bush Administration, Title 1 appropriations for low-income and minority children have fallen far short of the amounts envisioned under NCLB.



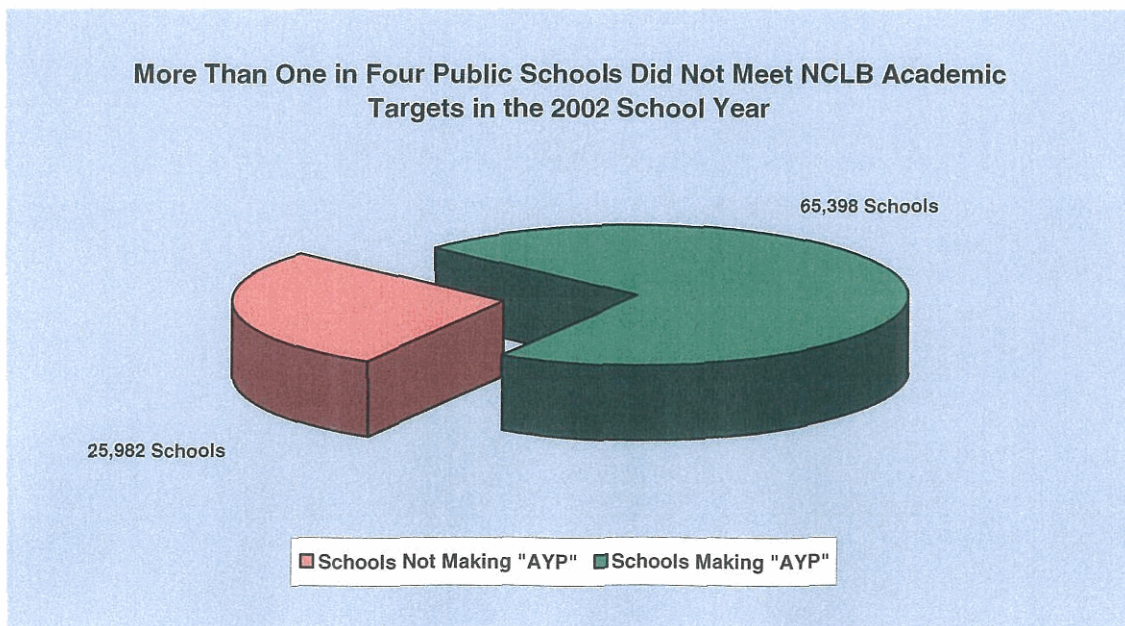
The Title 1 shortfall in fiscal year 2004 is \$6.2 billion. This gap has grown from \$4.3 billion and \$4.7 billion in fiscal year 2003 and fiscal year 2002, respectively. Moreover, if Congress approves only the \$13.3 billion that President Bush proposes for fiscal year 2005, the shortfall will grow even more to \$7.2 billion next year and the cumulative shortfall will exceed \$22.4 billion. These budget shortfalls deprive states and school districts of the resources needed to fulfill NCLB's accountability mandates. (See Table 3 for the Title 1 funding shortfalls under President Bush's fiscal year 2005 request in each state.) Under President Bush's fiscal year 2005 Title 1 request:

- ✓ California would be shortchanged \$1 billion.
- ✓ Florida would be shortchanged \$353 million.
- ✓ Ohio would be shortchanged \$235 million.
- ✓ Texas would be shortchanged \$636 million.

Bush is Leaving Low-Performing Schools Behind

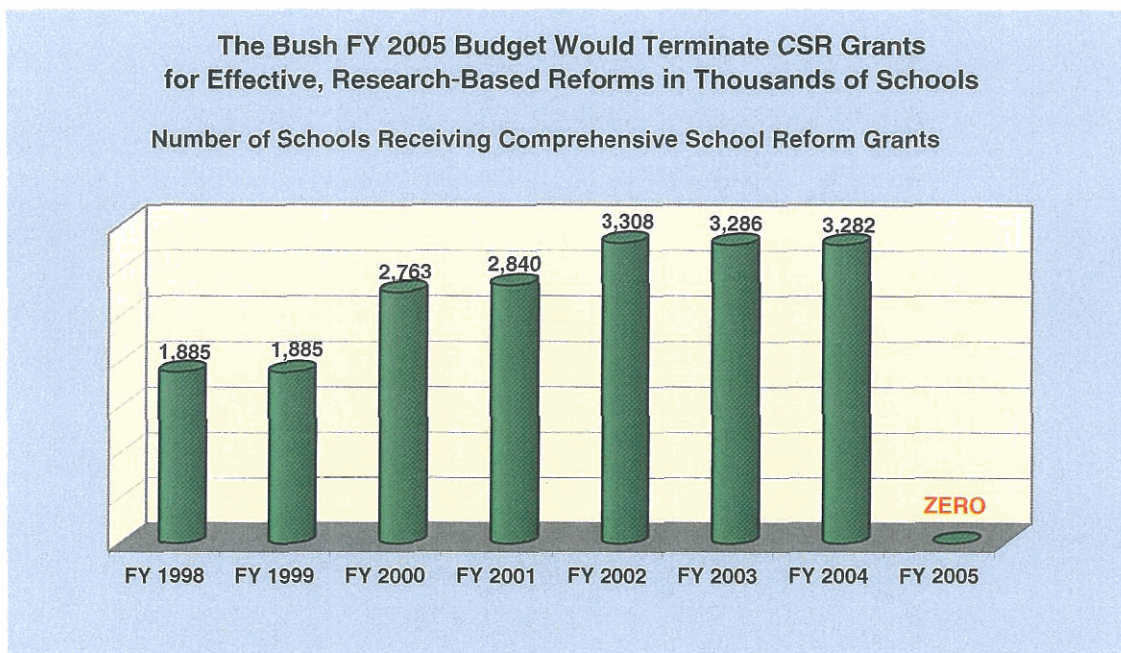
According to one comprehensive analysis of NCLB implementation^{vii}, 25,982 schools (28 percent of the nation's public schools) did not meet the adequate yearly progress (AYP) academic benchmarks set by their states for the 2002 school year. (See Table 4 for the number of schools missing AYP in each state.) The proportion of schools missing AYP targets varied widely by state.

- ✓ 44 percent of schools in Delaware missed AYP.
- ✓ 72 percent of schools in Idaho missed AYP.
- ✓ 22 percent of schools in Ohio missed AYP.
- ✓ 68 percent of schools in Missouri missed AYP.



Fulfilling NCLB's accountability mandates will largely depend on how well the nation's schools close the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students. Thus, NCLB envisioned multiple sources of extra assistance for schools that miss AYP for two or more consecutive years, placing them into "in need of improvement" status subject to NCLB sanctions.^{viii}

- ✓ NCLB specified that a share of Title 1 funds (4 percent in fiscal year 2005) be reserved at the state level for targeted assistance to schools that consistently miss AYP targets.
- ✓ NCLB authorized a separate \$500 million School Improvement Fund for Title 1 schools "in need of improvement."
- ✓ NCLB authorized school grants under the Comprehensive School Reform (CSR) Program for proven, comprehensive and research-based improvement strategies in order to provide low-performing schools with the most effective tools and techniques to raise student achievement. Schools receiving CSR grants are more than twice as likely as others to be high-poverty (75 percent or more of student enrollment) and "in need of improvement" under Title 1.^{ix}



Yet, under the Bush Administration's fiscal year 2005 budget, funding for all three sources of supplemental assistance for struggling schools will fall short. Title 1 targeted assistance for schools "in need of improvement" in the 2005 school year would fall nearly \$300 million short of the \$800 million intended under NCLB. Last year, several states engaged in academic "triage" – providing targeted interventions only to the neediest schools at the top of the list for extra assistance – due to severe budget constraints.^x

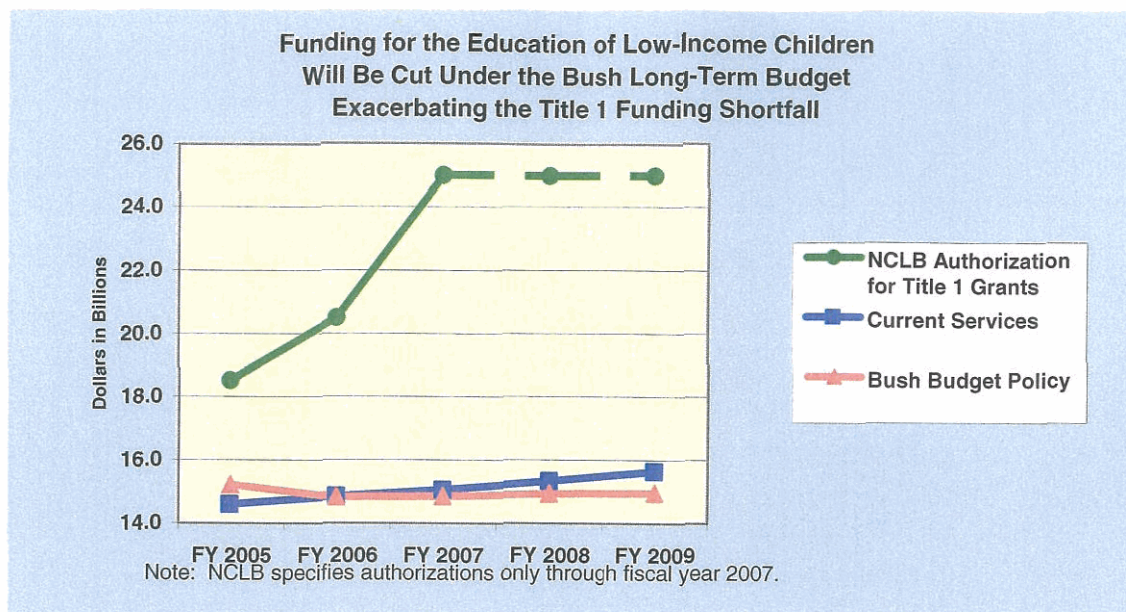
No funding is requested for the \$500 million Title 1 School Improvement Fund. Indeed, the Bush Administration has never requested any funding for these school improvement grants.

The Bush Administration also plans to abruptly terminate competitive 3-year grants for over 3,000 schools, most of which are in only their first or second year of implementing comprehensive school reforms. For example, 33 schools in Pennsylvania and 30 schools in South Carolina will see their CSR grants terminated if President Bush's fiscal year 2005 proposal is adopted.^{xi} (See Table 5 for the fiscal year 2004 CSR funding allocation in each state.) The Administration plans to terminate the \$308 million CSR program even though state officials say that:^{xii}

- ✓ "...schools that undertake comprehensive school reform experience a 'big-payoff' in the end." (CSR coordinator, Maryland Department of Education)
- ✓ "CSR is an 'extremely valuable program'." (Assistant Superintendent for School Improvement, California Department of Education)
- ✓ "...CSR funds give an extra push to take reform above and beyond...." (Title 1 Director, Oklahoma Department of Education)

BUSH TO ROLL BACK FUNDING GAINS FOR DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN BY 2009

A May 19th memo from the Bush White House confirms that \$1.5 billion in budget cuts slated for the Department of Education would begin in fiscal year 2006 and essentially be locked into place under White House budget policy.^{xiii} Under the Bush plan, federal support for the education for disadvantaged children – primarily Title 1 funding – would be cut from \$15.2 billion in fiscal year 2005 to \$14.8 billion in FY 2006, with only inflationary adjustments thereafter through fiscal year 2009. The Bush Administration's out-year budget numbers make it clear that the Bush Administration plans no new federal resources for low-income, low-performing students under Title 1 after fiscal year 2005.



CREATING A FANTASY ...

Despite the Bush Administration's legalistic assertions that NCLB's accountability requirements are not federal mandates because states and school districts can opt out by forgoing Title 1 grants^{xiv}, few states or school districts can afford to decline this Federal assistance. The reality is that school districts are working help low-income students achieve, but they are "on the hook" to meet NCLB's requirements at the same time that the Bush Administration provides them with less. Moreover, the fiscal year 2004 Title 1 cuts affecting half of the nation's school districts come at a time when the jobs of many teachers are still at risk because many districts remain in financial crisis.^{xv}

- ✓ The Cleveland, Ohio school district plans to cut more than 600 teachers in the coming school year.
- ✓ Providence, Rhode Island announced plans to let nearly 250 school counselors, social workers and teachers go.
- ✓ California has mailed pink slips to about 5,000 teachers.

Even the President's own political appointees – when free to state their true feelings – appear to disagree with the Bush Administration's assertion that there is plenty of money in the pipeline for implementing NCLB.^{xvi} Susan Neumann, a former Assistant Secretary for Elementary and Secondary Education in the Bush Department of Education, summarized the situation best:

"When we say all children can achieve and then not give them the additional resources ... we are creating a fantasy."^{xvii}

ⁱ U.S. Department of Education, "Fiscal Year 2005 Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to the Congress", February 2004.

ⁱⁱ The statement of managers on the conference report (House Report 107-334) on H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act, stated that, "The Conferees recognize that Title 1 grants to local educational agencies are essential to provide low-income students with the resources they need to meet challenging State academic achievement standards. The Conferees further recognize that to implement fully the reforms incorporated in the conference agreement, the local educational agencies will require increased Title 1 resources, for which reason the Conferees have agreed to significant and annual increases in Title 1 authorizations." December 13, 2001, page 693.

ⁱⁱⁱ Data provided by the Department of Education Budget Service, June 2004.

^{iv} An even larger number of school districts than estimated by the Department of Education may see Title 1 cuts because the Department includes about \$500 million in its estimated school district Title 1 allocations that actually are reserved at the state level and not distributed by formula to school districts.

^v President Bush's fiscal year 2002 budget would have provided a \$459 million increase for Title 1 Grants prior to Congressional approval of a \$161 million fiscal year 2001 supplemental appropriation for the Title 1 program. As a result, adoption of the President Bush's fiscal year 2002 Title 1 request would have resulted in only a \$298 million increase over the final fiscal year 2001 Title 1 appropriation.

^{vi} For example, the initial and final versions of H.R. 1, the No Child Left Behind Act, passed the House of Representatives with more votes from Democrats than from Republicans. The expectation that substantial new resources would be provided for Title 1 grants was a significant factor behind Democrats' support of the law.

^{vii} Center on Education Policy, "From the Capital to the Classroom: Year 2 of the No Child Left Behind Act", January 26, 2004, pages 56-57.

^{viii} Ibid.

^{ix} Department of Education, "Implementation and Early Outcomes of the Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration (CSRD) Program", 2004.

^x Education Week, "States Unable to Help All Struggling Schools", January 2004.

^{xi} Southwest Regional Educational Laboratory database on schools receiving Comprehensive School Reform grants.

^{xii} Title I Monitor, "Comprehensive School Reform: The Battle Over Funding", April 2004.

^{xiii} Office of Management and Budget, "Budget Procedures Memorandum No. 870, May 19, 2004, and Office of Management and Budget computer tables, "Presidential Policy by Sub-Comm, Category, Agency and Account", January 23, 2004.

^{xiv} Department of Education press release, "New GAO Report Finds That No Child Left Behind Is Not an 'Unfunded Mandate'", May 25, 2004.

^{xv} Education Week, "Teachers Facing Layoff Prospects", May 19, 2004.

^{xvi} Testimony of Secretary of Education Rod Paige before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies, March 11, 2004

^{xvii} Education Week, "Reading Experts Offer Insights Into State, Federal Policies", May 12, 2004.

Table 1: School Districts Receiving Smaller Title 1 Grants in FY 2004 than in FY 2003

	<u># of School Districts Receiving FY 2004 Title I Allocations</u>	<u># of School Districts Receiving Less Than FY 2003 Allocations</u>	<u>% of School Districts Receiving Less Than FY 2003 Allocations</u>	<u>Loss in Allocations to School Districts with Less in FY 2004</u>
ALABAMA	130	51	39%	-\$2,200,550
ALASKA	49	20	41%	-\$231,800
ARIZONA	212	45	21%	-\$809,969
ARKANSAS	310	94	30%	-\$843,749
CALIFORNIA	954	488	51%	-\$22,387,772
COLORADO	175	48	27%	-\$984,741
CONNECTICUT	139	66	47%	-\$1,873,753
DELAWARE	16	7	44%	-\$157,848
DISTRICT.OF.COLUMBIA	1	0	0%	\$0
FLORIDA	68	22	32%	-\$2,228,589
GEORGIA	184	48	26%	-\$1,878,726
HAWAII	4	0	0%	\$0
IDAHO	114	37	32%	-\$1,054,527
ILLINOIS	817	431	53%	-\$6,266,955
INDIANA	286	116	41%	-\$2,749,783
IOWA	363	168	46%	-\$1,417,592
KANSAS	299	264	88%	-\$5,974,254
KENTUCKY	178	58	33%	-\$1,884,840
LOUISIANA	67	28	42%	-\$1,945,105
MAINE	235	195	83%	-\$2,932,050
MARYLAND	25	10	40%	-\$1,874,289
MASSACHUSETTS	271	276	102%	-\$26,030,756
MICHIGAN	525	392	75%	-\$13,076,703
MINNESOTA	337	326	97%	-\$12,550,207
MISSISSIPPI	150	70	47%	-\$2,493,301
MISSOURI	515	413	80%	-\$11,073,278
MONTANA	348	206	59%	-\$1,315,086
NEBRASKA	350	159	45%	-\$1,109,237
NEVADA	18	4	22%	-\$39,943
NEW.HAMPSHIRE	122	70	57%	-\$2,323,507
NEW.JERSEY	478	379	79%	-\$11,653,204
NEW.MEXICO	90	30	33%	-\$709,153
NEW.YORK	664	586	88%	-\$30,163,416
NORTH.CAROLINA	121	45	37%	-\$3,198,325
NORTH.DAKOTA	197	132	67%	-\$1,293,091
OHIO	583	425	73%	-\$11,458,668
OKLAHOMA	540	214	40%	-\$1,698,729
OREGON	183	38	21%	-\$416,610
PENNSYLVANIA	489	402	82%	-\$19,302,669
PUERTO.RICO	1	0	0%	\$0
RHODE.ISLAND	34	20	59%	-\$565,202
SOUTH.CAROLINA	87	32	37%	-\$1,357,330
SOUTH.DAKOTA	172	79	46%	-\$578,738
TENNESSEE	139	25	18%	-\$1,343,484
TEXAS	1,026	440	43%	-\$7,376,673
UTAH	40	8	20%	-\$183,556
VERMONT	214	97	45%	-\$1,135,238
VIRGINIA	139	46	33%	-\$4,204,219
WASHINGTON	286	85	30%	-\$2,410,454
WEST.VIRGINIA	56	28	50%	-\$1,639,149
WISCONSIN	391	169	43%	-\$2,813,838
WYOMING	49	20	41%	-\$424,906
TOTAL	13,241	7,412	56%	-\$233,635,563

Source: U.S. Department of Education, June 2004.

Table 2: 100 Title 1 School Districts with Largest Dollar Cut in FY 2004

	FY 2003	FY 2004	Reduction	
	Title I Allocation	Title I Allocation	Dollars	Percent
VA FAIRFAX COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$12,393,043	\$9,151,263	-\$3,241,780	-26.2%
MA BOSTON	\$47,474,039	\$45,353,933	-\$2,120,106	-4.5%
CA OAKLAND UNIFIED	\$29,455,216	\$27,493,711	-\$1,961,505	-6.7%
CA SAN FRANCISCO UNIFIED	\$19,734,210	\$17,786,214	-\$1,947,996	-9.9%
MN MINNEAPOLIS	\$21,818,151	\$20,163,016	-\$1,655,135	-7.6%
MA WORCESTER	\$15,965,489	\$14,409,647	-\$1,555,842	-9.7%
PA PITTSBURGH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$21,998,571	\$20,572,136	-\$1,426,435	-6.5%
MA SPRINGFIELD	\$20,693,913	\$19,305,557	-\$1,388,356	-6.7%
NY BUFFALO CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$37,252,962	\$35,988,112	-\$1,264,850	-3.4%
MA LAWRENCE	\$11,504,352	\$10,353,917	-\$1,150,435	-10.0%
NY YONKERS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$15,368,085	\$14,232,612	-\$1,135,473	-7.4%
MN ANOKA-HENNEPIN	\$2,819,465	\$1,685,115	-\$1,134,350	-40.2%
MA LOWELL	\$11,023,817	\$10,042,159	-\$981,658	-8.9%
NY ROCHESTER CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$30,111,113	\$29,205,421	-\$905,692	-3.0%
MA NEW BEDFORD	\$9,589,757	\$8,689,236	-\$900,521	-9.4%
MN ST. PAUL	\$17,828,083	\$16,931,301	-\$896,782	-5.0%
CA SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIED	\$27,543,170	\$26,653,958	-\$889,212	-3.2%
WA SEATTLE	\$13,281,192	\$12,412,749	-\$868,443	-6.5%
MD FREDERICK COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$2,747,510	\$1,894,364	-\$853,146	-31.1%
MO ST LOUIS CITY	\$29,851,664	\$29,065,367	-\$786,297	-2.6%
NY Richmond County	\$19,702,556	\$18,939,461	-\$763,095	-3.9%
NJ CAMDEN CITY	\$20,149,148	\$19,387,275	-\$761,873	-3.8%
MA FALL RIVER	\$7,808,468	\$7,107,962	-\$700,506	-9.0%
MA LYNN	\$8,381,997	\$7,692,641	-\$689,356	-8.2%
CA SAN JOSE UNIFIED	\$7,500,155	\$6,827,478	-\$672,677	-9.0%
MA BROCKTON	\$8,181,511	\$7,520,048	-\$661,463	-8.1%
ID MERIDIAN JOINT SCHOOL DISTRICT 2	\$1,530,063	\$910,739	-\$619,324	-40.5%
NY SYRACUSE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$15,948,167	\$15,333,061	-\$615,106	-3.9%
TN SHELBY COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,371,234	\$1,764,686	-\$606,548	-25.6%
KS OLATHE	\$1,577,441	\$977,105	-\$600,336	-38.1%
NY ALBANY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$6,898,648	\$6,333,435	-\$565,213	-8.2%
PA CHESTER-UPLAND SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$5,541,159	\$5,005,057	-\$536,102	-9.7%
NY SCHENECTADY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$5,327,954	\$4,797,466	-\$530,488	-10.0%
CA WEST CONTRA COSTA UNIFIED	\$11,146,586	\$10,617,279	-\$529,307	-4.7%
NC WAKE COUNTY SCHOOLS	\$12,898,993	\$12,371,439	-\$527,554	-4.1%
TX PLANO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,589,640	\$2,071,263	-\$518,377	-20.0%
MD CARROLL COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$1,818,953	\$1,313,988	-\$504,965	-27.8%
MO KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$16,388,579	\$15,892,358	-\$496,221	-3.0%
CA HAYWARD UNIFIED	\$4,309,239	\$3,818,669	-\$490,570	-11.4%
NJ TRENTON CITY	\$8,556,722	\$8,086,211	-\$470,511	-5.5%
FL ALACHUA COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$6,837,827	\$6,371,719	-\$466,108	-6.8%
CA EAST SIDE UNION HIGH	\$4,261,276	\$3,801,843	-\$459,433	-10.8%
MI PONTIAC CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$8,292,666	\$7,853,178	-\$439,488	-5.3%
NY NIAGARA FALLS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$5,007,233	\$4,570,006	-\$437,227	-8.7%
PA HARRISBURG CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$5,450,990	\$5,018,410	-\$432,580	-7.9%
NY CLARKSTOWN CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$423,158	\$0	-\$423,158	-100.0%
MN ROBBINSDALE	\$1,178,527	\$758,622	-\$419,905	-35.6%
FL SEMINOLE COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$7,758,087	\$7,339,892	-\$418,195	-5.4%
CA ALUM ROCK UNION ELEMENTARY	\$5,058,482	\$4,646,162	-\$412,320	-8.2%
CA VALLEJO CITY UNIFIED	\$4,716,490	\$4,309,759	-\$406,731	-8.6%
MA CAMBRIDGE	\$2,766,435	\$2,388,139	-\$378,296	-13.7%
MA CHELSEA	\$3,727,102	\$3,354,392	-\$372,710	-10.0%
OH YOUNGSTOWN CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$8,514,126	\$8,141,984	-\$372,142	-4.4%
TX ROUND ROCK INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,540,615	\$1,181,320	-\$359,295	-23.3%
NY BINGHAMTON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,715,551	\$3,356,410	-\$359,141	-9.7%

Table 2: 100 Title 1 School Districts with Largest Dollar Cut in FY 2004

	FY 2003	FY 2004	Reduction	
	Title I Allocation	Title I Allocation	Dollars	Percent
MA HOLYOKE	\$7,159,079	\$6,801,125	-\$357,954	-5.0%
NY HEMPSTEAD UNION FREE SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$4,093,103	\$3,736,365	-\$356,738	-8.7%
KS BLUE VALLEY	\$354,833	\$0	-\$354,833	-100.0%
NY SACHEM CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$1,331,596	\$976,904	-\$354,692	-26.6%
CA CHICO UNIFIED	\$3,414,020	\$3,059,978	-\$354,042	-10.4%
MO FERGUSON-FLORISSANT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,762,686	\$2,419,715	-\$342,971	-12.4%
CT BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$14,508,670	\$14,167,610	-\$341,060	-2.4%
MA QUINCY	\$2,669,246	\$2,332,300	-\$336,946	-12.6%
MA TAUNTON	\$2,456,398	\$2,127,528	-\$328,870	-13.4%
MA FITCHBURG	\$3,257,315	\$2,931,584	-\$325,732	-10.0%
NY UTICA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$6,473,848	\$6,150,156	-\$323,692	-5.0%
MA HAVERHILL	\$2,642,420	\$2,319,111	-\$323,309	-12.2%
NY NEWBURGH CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$4,148,134	\$3,827,034	-\$321,100	-7.7%
MA FRAMINGHAM	\$2,335,408	\$2,017,171	-\$318,237	-13.6%
MO COLUMBIA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$2,784,083	\$2,466,665	-\$317,418	-11.4%
MA SOMERVILLE	\$2,309,664	\$1,993,020	-\$316,644	-13.7%
CA FRANKLIN-MCKINLEY ELEMENTARY	\$3,775,464	\$3,462,192	-\$313,272	-8.3%
PA EAST PENN SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$305,486	\$0	-\$305,486	-100.0%
NY ELMIRA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,721,143	\$3,416,661	-\$304,482	-8.2%
NY TROY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,040,847	\$2,736,762	-\$304,085	-10.0%
MN DULUTH	\$2,804,745	\$2,502,129	-\$302,616	-10.8%
NE MILLARD PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$1,185,496	\$889,399	-\$296,097	-25.0%
PA BETHLEHEM AREA SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,382,161	\$3,086,448	-\$295,713	-8.7%
MO ST. JOSEPH SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,691,238	\$2,398,470	-\$292,768	-10.9%
NJ ASBURY PARK CITY	\$2,922,121	\$2,629,909	-\$292,212	-10.0%
IN GARY COMMUNITY SCHOOL CORPORATION	\$10,840,005	\$10,550,084	-\$289,921	-2.7%
MN NORTH ST. PAUL-MAPLEWOOD	\$888,354	\$598,527	-\$289,827	-32.6%
MO NORMANDY	\$2,892,027	\$2,602,824	-\$289,203	-10.0%
MI LANSING PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$9,481,805	\$9,194,174	-\$287,631	-3.0%
MA NEWTON	\$866,246	\$579,764	-\$286,482	-33.1%
NY MOUNT VERNON CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,661,666	\$3,375,406	-\$286,260	-7.8%
NH DERRY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$652,470	\$372,380	-\$280,090	-42.9%
KS TOPEKA PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$4,923,817	\$4,647,999	-\$275,818	-5.6%
MA EVERETT	\$1,948,758	\$1,673,500	-\$275,258	-14.1%
MI VAN DYKE PUBLIC SCHOOLS	\$1,836,648	\$1,561,513	-\$275,135	-15.0%
TN HAMILTON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$11,757,331	\$11,482,220	-\$275,111	-2.3%
CA FREMONT UNIFIED	\$2,385,316	\$2,110,785	-\$274,531	-11.5%
MI BAY CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$3,120,828	\$2,849,673	-\$271,155	-8.7%
IL EAST ST LOUIS SCHOOL DISTRICT 189	\$10,165,730	\$9,896,644	-\$269,086	-2.6%
MO HAZELWOOD SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,329,911	\$2,061,699	-\$268,212	-11.5%
PA COUNCIL ROCK SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$267,392	\$0	-\$267,392	-100.0%
NY POUGHKEEPSIE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,667,887	\$2,405,023	-\$262,864	-9.9%
MO RIVERVIEW GARDENS SCHOOL DISTRICT	\$2,950,239	\$2,689,766	-\$260,473	-8.8%
NJ ELIZABETH CITY	\$9,333,951	\$9,073,770	-\$260,181	-2.8%
MA MALDEN	\$1,815,537	\$1,555,614	-\$259,923	-14.3%

Source: U.S. Department of Education, June 2004.

Table 3: Fiscal Year 2005 Title 1 Grants to School Districts:
Bush Budget Compared To No Child Left Behind Authorization
(Dollars rounded to nearest \$000; amounts may not sum to totals)

	FY 2005		
	Bush Estimate	NCLB Estimate	Reduction
Alabama	\$198,473,000	\$306,417,000	-\$107,944,000
Alaska	\$35,304,000	\$56,644,000	-\$21,340,000
Arizona	\$249,708,000	\$382,140,000	-\$132,432,000
Arkansas	\$122,819,000	\$191,661,000	-\$68,842,000
California	\$1,949,498,000	\$2,965,482,000	-\$1,015,984,000
Colorado	\$121,944,000	\$187,207,000	-\$65,263,000
Connecticut	\$111,722,000	\$169,602,000	-\$57,880,000
Delaware	\$35,361,000	\$57,103,000	-\$21,742,000
District of Columbia	\$55,989,000	\$86,997,000	-\$31,008,000
Florida	\$644,768,000	\$997,521,000	-\$352,753,000
Georgia	\$410,031,000	\$628,559,000	-\$218,528,000
Hawaii	\$48,023,000	\$75,135,000	-\$27,112,000
Idaho	\$45,144,000	\$70,137,000	-\$24,993,000
Illinois	\$582,472,000	\$875,701,000	-\$293,229,000
Indiana	\$171,646,000	\$273,158,000	-\$101,512,000
Iowa	\$64,838,000	\$103,818,000	-\$38,980,000
Kansas	\$82,629,000	\$130,610,000	-\$47,981,000
Kentucky	\$178,631,000	\$279,095,000	-\$100,464,000
Louisiana	\$289,505,000	\$449,190,000	-\$159,685,000
Maine	\$46,931,000	\$73,116,000	-\$26,185,000
Maryland	\$180,728,000	\$277,216,000	-\$96,488,000
Massachusetts	\$231,410,000	\$348,723,000	-\$117,313,000
Michigan	\$431,791,000	\$668,604,000	-\$236,813,000
Minnesota	\$102,443,000	\$156,676,000	-\$54,233,000
Mississippi	\$168,479,000	\$257,568,000	-\$89,089,000
Missouri	\$192,178,000	\$292,517,000	-\$100,339,000
Montana	\$43,510,000	\$68,188,000	-\$24,678,000
Nebraska	\$50,763,000	\$80,235,000	-\$29,472,000
Nevada	\$72,204,000	\$110,655,000	-\$38,451,000
New Hampshire	\$31,655,000	\$51,581,000	-\$19,926,000
New Jersey	\$272,756,000	\$420,397,000	-\$147,641,000
New Mexico	\$124,108,000	\$193,870,000	-\$69,762,000
New York	\$1,397,969,000	\$2,117,074,000	-\$719,105,000
North Carolina	\$290,891,000	\$448,376,000	-\$157,485,000
North Dakota	\$33,080,000	\$53,250,000	-\$20,170,000
Ohio	\$420,794,000	\$655,294,000	-\$234,500,000
Oklahoma	\$148,324,000	\$229,022,000	-\$80,698,000
Oregon	\$137,096,000	\$217,188,000	-\$80,092,000
Pennsylvania	\$454,519,000	\$705,581,000	-\$251,062,000
Puerto Rico	\$505,760,000	\$784,404,000	-\$278,644,000
Rhode Island	\$49,058,000	\$76,764,000	-\$27,706,000
South Carolina	\$174,801,000	\$272,938,000	-\$98,137,000
South Dakota	\$38,053,000	\$62,307,000	-\$24,254,000
Tennessee	\$213,877,000	\$330,413,000	-\$116,536,000
Texas	\$1,217,289,000	\$1,853,015,000	-\$635,726,000
Utah	\$53,095,000	\$83,697,000	-\$30,602,000
Vermont	\$30,452,000	\$49,198,000	-\$18,746,000
Virginia	\$206,748,000	\$314,330,000	-\$107,582,000
Washington	\$178,420,000	\$276,751,000	-\$98,331,000
West Virginia	\$98,141,000	\$153,850,000	-\$55,709,000
Wisconsin	\$167,364,000	\$267,026,000	-\$99,662,000
Wyoming	\$32,330,000	\$52,072,000	-\$19,742,000
Total Appropriation	\$13,342,309,000	\$20,500,000,000	-\$7,157,691,000

Notes: FY 2005 NCLB estimate assumes an allocation of \$7.3 billion for basic grants, \$1.4 billion for concentration grants, \$5.9 billion for targeted grants and \$5.9 billion for finance grants.

Source: House Appropriations Committee Democratic Staff, with the assistance of the Congressional Research Service based on data provided by the U.S. Department of Education.

Table 4: Schools Not Making Adequate Yearly Progress (AYP) in 2002*(Dollars rounded to nearest \$000; amounts may not sum to totals)*

	# of Schools Not Making AYP	% of Schools Not Making AYP
Alabama	71	5%
Alaska	282	56%
Arizona	351	20%
Arkansas	208	18%
California	3,220	36%
Colorado	817	50%
Connecticut	157	15%
Delaware	86	44%
District of Columbia	29	15%
Florida	2,525	76%
Georgia	776	39%
Hawaii	199	71%
Idaho	473	72%
Illinois	1,718	40%
Indiana	442	23%
Iowa	NA	NA
Kansas	175	12%
Kentucky	470	34%
Louisiana	620	41%
Maine	124	18%
Maryland	511	38%
Massachusetts	NA	NA
Michigan	NA	NA
Minnesota	144	7%
Mississippi	250	28%
Missouri	1,536	68%
Montana	159	18%
Nebraska	269	21%
Nevada	146	28%
New Hampshire	140	30%
New Jersey	531	22%
New Mexico	164	21%
New York	893	21%
North Carolina	1,195	54%
North Dakota	94	18%
Ohio	829	22%
Oklahoma	337	19%
Oregon	365	29%
Pennsylvania	1,076	34%
Rhode Island	98	30%
South Carolina	652	62%
South Dakota	238	32%
Tennessee	711	44%
Texas	1,000	13%
Utah	244	31%
Vermont	29	8%
Virginia	732	40%
Washington	436	20%
West Virginia	295	38%
Wisconsin	110	5%
Wyoming	55	14%
Total	25,982	28%

Source: Center on Education Policy, *From the Capital to the Classroom: Year 2 of the No Child Left Behind Act*, January 26, 2004.

**Table 5: Comprehensive School Reform Grants to States:
Bush Budget Compared to Fiscal Year 2004**

(Dollars rounded to nearest \$000; amounts may not sum to totals)

	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Bush Estimate	Reduction
ALABAMA	\$4,523,000	0	-\$4,523,000
ALASKA	\$749,000	0	-\$749,000
ARIZONA	\$4,915,000	0	-\$4,915,000
ARKANSAS	\$2,656,000	0	-\$2,656,000
CALIFORNIA	\$40,578,000	0	-\$40,578,000
COLORADO	\$3,173,000	0	-\$3,173,000
CONNECTICUT	\$2,821,000	0	-\$2,821,000
DELAWARE	\$760,000	0	-\$760,000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$927,000	0	-\$927,000
FLORIDA	\$13,633,000	0	-\$13,633,000
GEORGIA	\$8,820,000	0	-\$8,820,000
HAWAII	\$966,000	0	-\$966,000
IDAHO	\$1,167,000	0	-\$1,167,000
ILLINOIS	\$12,417,000	0	-\$12,417,000
INDIANA	\$4,668,000	0	-\$4,668,000
IOWA	\$1,886,000	0	-\$1,886,000
KANSAS	\$2,443,000	0	-\$2,443,000
KENTUCKY	\$4,064,000	0	-\$4,064,000
LOUISIANA	\$5,944,000	0	-\$5,944,000
MAINE	\$1,252,000	0	-\$1,252,000
MARYLAND	\$4,246,000	0	-\$4,246,000
MASSACHUSETTS	\$6,651,000	0	-\$6,651,000
MICHIGAN	\$10,047,000	0	-\$10,047,000
MINNESOTA	\$3,637,000	0	-\$3,637,000
MISSISSIPPI	\$3,665,000	0	-\$3,665,000
MISSOURI	\$5,334,000	0	-\$5,334,000
MONTANA	\$964,000	0	-\$964,000
NEBRASKA	\$1,399,000	0	-\$1,399,000
NEVADA	\$1,582,000	0	-\$1,582,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$873,000	0	-\$873,000
NEW JERSEY	\$7,347,000	0	-\$7,347,000
NEW MEXICO	\$2,450,000	0	-\$2,450,000
NEW YORK	\$26,509,000	0	-\$26,509,000
NORTH CAROLINA	\$7,263,000	0	-\$7,263,000
NORTH DAKOTA	\$707,000	0	-\$707,000
OHIO	\$10,831,000	0	-\$10,831,000
OKLAHOMA	\$3,263,000	0	-\$3,263,000
OREGON	\$3,190,000	0	-\$3,190,000
PENNSYLVANIA	\$11,487,000	0	-\$11,487,000
PUERTO RICO	\$8,736,000	0	-\$8,736,000
RHODE ISLAND	\$1,125,000	0	-\$1,125,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$4,072,000	0	-\$4,072,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$753,000	0	-\$753,000
TENNESSEE	\$5,005,000	0	-\$5,005,000
TEXAS	\$25,484,000	0	-\$25,484,000
UTAH	\$1,606,000	0	-\$1,606,000
VERMONT	\$643,000	0	-\$643,000
VIRGINIA	\$5,508,000	0	-\$5,508,000
WASHINGTON	\$4,686,000	0	-\$4,686,000
WEST VIRGINIA	\$2,179,000	0	-\$2,179,000
WISCONSIN	\$4,225,000	0	-\$4,225,000
WYOMING	\$655,000	0	-\$655,000
TOTAL			

Source: U.S. Department of Education, June 2004.